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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XL.]

JUNE, 1835.

[No. 6.]

LIBERIA AND THE NATIVE TRIBES.

IN some extracts copied into the abolition papers from Judge Jay's late work on Colonization and Slavery, is the following passage:

"On the 17th of June, 1833, Mr. Gurley, Secretary of the Society, in a speech at a Colonization meeting in New York, hazarded the following most extraordinary assertion, 'Ten thousand natives had placed themselves under the protection of the Colony, receiving from it instruction in civilization.'"

In characterizing this alleged assertion as "most extraordinary," Mr. Jay doubtless meant to indicate an opinion on his part, that it was incredible, or unfounded, or at least grossly exaggeratory. Before venturing so harsh an insinuation, Mr. Jay ought to have verified his citation by reference to the report of the speech from which it is taken; and thus have enabled his readers to ascertain from the context the species of protection meant by Mr. Gurley, and the degree of instruction in civilization which he supposed might arise from it. Mr. G. did address a Colonization meeting in the city of New York in June, 1833, and may have made on that occasion the remarks ascribed to him. That he might have made them without justly incurring Mr. Jay's censure, a little candid inquiry might have satisfied this gentleman.

It is highly probable that on many occasions, friends of the Society, of indiscreet tempers or imperfect information, may have exaggerated the numbers of the natives under the protection of the Colony, as well as other favorable incidents of its condition. But for such errors of zeal, the Society of course is not responsible, having never either prompted or approved them. It is a responsibility which hostile associations in our country should especially desire not to fix on it, if they would avoid the application of the same rule to themselves. If every doctrine which has been advanced by individual

members of Abolition Societies were to be regarded as their own doctrine, the completeness of their success with the safety of the Federal Union would no longer, it is apprehended, be a question for reasonable doubt in a single mind. These suggestions though called for by many portions of Mr. Jay's book which we have seen, are not applicable to the instance now under consideration. We shall show that if Mr. Gurley did make the "most extraordinary assertion" ascribed to him, he had authority for it, which Mr. Jay will find it easier to decry than to discredit.

Capt. W. E. Sherman, an experienced and pious ship-master, well known to many of the most respectable merchants in New York and Philadelphia, was the Captain of the brig *Liberia*, which carried out the emigrants in January, 1830. In his letter, written in May of the same year, after his return, to Mr. Edward Hallowell, he says :

"Two native kings have put themselves and their subjects (supposed to amount to *ten thousand*), under the protection of the Colony, and are ready, should it be thought necessary or expedient by the settlers to put into their hands arms, to make common cause with them in case of hostilities by any of the natives; which, however, is not anticipated, as the most friendly disposition is manifested by all the natives of the country from whom any danger might have been apprehended."

The letter of Capt. Sherman from which the foregoing passage is taken, was published in the Appendix to the 13th Annual Report of the Society, 2nd edit. p. 47—53, in the year 1830, was widely circulated throughout the U. States and elsewhere, and had been, so far as we know, unimpeached when Mr. Gurley made his speech at New York in June, 1833. What better authority could he have wished for the statement in question, than the testimony of a highly respectable witness, thus confirmed by the absence for three years of any attempt at contradiction, unless he had himself proceeded to the Colony, and personally taken a census of the two native tribes? Capt. Sherman, it is true, does not say peremptorily that they consisted of 10,000 persons; but he states that to be their reputed number; and on the same data, it may be presumed, on which we are accustomed to estimate the population of all African tribes or nations.

That Captain Sherman's statement on this point was substantially correct, may be inferred not only from his own character, and from the reception of the statement without contradiction for three years, but from subsequent testimony, positive as well as negative. In the *Liberia Herald* for August, 1834, the Editor of that paper, at the close of an article animadverting on the celebrated "Examination," so called, of Thomas C. Brown, makes the following remarks :

"*Brazil Gray*.—The liberty which Mr. B. has taken in stating, that Brazil Gray has adopted native habits, and married native wives, is altogether unwarranted by facts. It is a slander on an innocent man, who has never left his family for a moment to take up his residence in the country, trading with the natives. He is a married man, with a wife and three children, and though he resides on the North side of St. Paul's river, has always been punctual in his attendance on parades and other duties required from every settler.

"We are sorry to find Mr. B. so ignorant on every subject, upon which the least true information, would throw the scales in favor of the Colony. It is a well known fact, that almost all the tribes around here, have thrown themselves under the protection of the Colony, and if any man doubts our assertion, we have only to

refer to the official records, where the names of the parties are given. It is also a well known fact, that whenever Boatswain brings war on them, they are sure to flee within our territory for protection, never considering themselves secure a moment out of it, till peace has been restored.

"The following will show the names of such kings and headmen, all at present we remember, as being under the protection of our Laws, and subject to their jurisdictions:

"King Gray, and people.

"Short Peter, and people.

"Bob, and people.

"Willey, and people.

"Brisier, and people.

"Peter, and people.

Mary McKinzie, and people.

Farga, and people of the district of the Dey country.

Prince Will, and people of Junk.

Bob Gray and people, of Grand Bassa."

So that, according to Mr. Russwurm, in August, 1834, it was "a well known fact that ALMOST ALL THE TRIBES around here (had) thrown themselves under the protection of the Colony;" and for the truth of this allegation, he refers to OFFICIAL RECORDS. This article, it will be observed, was written about four years after the date of Captain Sherman's letter; a letter with which Mr. Russwurm was undoubtedly familiar, as the reports of the Society are regularly transmitted to the Colony, and he was the Colonial Secretary. Any material error in Capt. Sherman's letter, having relation to the subject on which Mr. Russwurm was writing, could not have escaped the notice of the latter. From these premises it is reasonable to conclude that the ten tribes enumerated by the Editor exceed ten thousand persons, and that this was the number under the protection of the Colony when Capt. Sherman wrote. At all events, it must be admitted, whether Capt. Sherman's estimate was accurate or not, in 1830, or even in 1833, when Mr. Gurley spoke, the latter had sufficient grounds for believing in its correctness; and indeed that it would have been much more "extraordinary" if he had doubted it.

In connexion with this topic, it may be mentioned that the official communications of the Colonial Agents to the Managers of the Society, exhibit frequent indications of the general influence of the Colony on the native tribes. At present, we shall mention two only:

So far back as the year 1826, Mr. Ashmun wrote to the Board:

"The country people begin, as a customary thing, to honor me with the title of 'Head man for all their country,' and 'Father of we all;' and whenever a proposition is submitted to them, they are in the habit of replying, 'You know best what is good for us;' and in case they shall ever be straitened in consequence of yielding to my requests, they are careful to let me know that the Colony will ultimately be obliged to provide them with the means of subsisting themselves.

"All this region of Africa opens its bosom for the reception of her returning children."

In subsequent communications, Mr. Ashmun informed the Managers, "that the chiefs between Cape Mount and Trade Town had bound themselves to exclude all others, except the people of Liberia, from a settlement in their country; that they were anxiously seeking

an education for their sons in the Colony ; that they were universally at peace with its inhabitants ; and that when a robbery had been committed by a few lawless individuals on a company of the Bassa people under the protection of the Agent, *more than one thousand native men were marched under arms, to place themselves at his command.*"*

EXTENT OF LIBERIA, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

[From the New York Evangelist, April 18.]

MR. LEAVITT:—It is probable that the most of your readers are yet in doubt as to the true extent of Liberia. Indeed it would be strange, if a correct impression could be received from the multitudes of contradictory statements presented to the public. About a year since, I explored the western coast from Grand Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, for the purpose of learning the most favorable points for the establishment of missions. I availed myself of every opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the colonies—their extent, &c. I learned, from unquestionable authority, that the American Colonization Society had made three purchases: 1st. Cape Montserado and its vicinity. 2d. Junk Territory. 3d. That section of Grand Bassa that lies on the northwest side of the river St Johns. This river is the boundary of that Society's possessions. These three districts include a coast—extent of about forty miles—no other districts have been purchased by the American Colonization Society. It was ascertained that all the tribes from the Gallinas to Trade Town were willing to dispose of their lands—and hence, the Society named this region, "Liberia."

I learned the following facts, touching the slave trade. They are unquestionably true. The river Gallinas is the most extensive slave mart on the western coast. It is not within the limits of Liberia—it is the northern boundary of what was *improperly called Liberia*.

Grand Cape Mount was for many years an extensive slave mart. About two months previous to my visit, the natives had resolved to abandon the slave trade forever. They were led to take this noble step, partly by their own convictions, and partly by the persuasion of the Governor, and citizens of Monrovia.

Cape Montserado was a slave mart at the time it was purchased by the Agents of the Colonization Society. The establishment of the Colony broke up the slave trade entirely.

Little Bassa was a slave mart up to Jan. 1834. Two tribes, the Fishmen and Kroomen, combined their forces—demolished the factory, and drove off the traders. This place is between Monrovia and Grand Bassa. It is still owned by the natives.

Grand Bassa was a slave mart. There were two factories, one on each side of the river. The first was destroyed when the American Colonization Society obtained the north-western section, and the other when the Young Men's Society, by their Agent, purchased the south-western section.

It was thought by some that Young Sesters was a slave mart, but no evidence of it could be obtained. The slave trade has never been tolerated between Young Sesters and Cape Palmas, and for some distance beyond. If there is no slave mart at Young Sesters, then indeed colonization has been the means of destroying that cursed traffic from Cape Mount to Trade Town, a distance of 170 miles.

Respectfully,

PRINCETON, April 6, 1835.

S. R. WYNKOOP.

REMARKS.

The statement of Mr. Wynkoop may be added to the mass of testimony before existing, to show that the Liberia Colony has exer-

* See Gurley's Life of Ashmun, p. 364.

cised a highly salutary influence in suppressing the slave trade. His account, however, of the territorial limits of Liberia is so inaccurate as to require correction in this Journal. Mr. Wynkoop enumerates three districts of country, including a coast-extent of about forty miles; and then adds, "*no other districts have been purchased by the American Colonization Society.*" That this assertion is erroneous, will appear from the following abstract of purchases made by the Parent Society, and described in deeds and other documents in its possession:

1. The original settlement of *Montserado*, was purchased by Dr. Eli Ayres and Captain R. F. Stockton, Agents of this Society, from Kings Peter, George, Zoda, Long Peter, Governor and Jimmy, on the 15th of December, 1821, described as "certain Lands, viz. Dozoa Island, and also all that portion of Land bounded North and West by the Atlantic ocean, and on the South and East by a line drawn in a South-East direction from the North of Montserado river."

2. The *Caldwell* settlement was purchased by J. Ashmun and C. M. Waring, on the 11th of May, 1825, from Kings Peter, Long Peter, Governor, Zoda and Jimmy. It is described as a Tract of Land "bounded towards the West by Stockton Creek, and on the North by St. Paul's river, including the free use of the channel of said river."

3. The *Young Sesters* Tract, was purchased by C. M. Waring and Jacob Warner (commissioned for the purpose by J. Ashmun, Colonial Agent), on the 27th of October, 1825, on which day they entered into an agreement with King Freeman of Young Sesters, for a "Tract of country lying on either side of the Young Sesters river, and extending half a league Southwardly of its South bank and the same distance to the Northward of its Northern bank, being every where of the width of one league, exclusive of the bed of the river, and extending longitudinally from the mouth of the said river to its source."

4. The *Junk* Tract was purchased by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, on the 11th of October, 1826, who agreed with King Prince Will, King Tom, and Peter Harris, all of Junk for "perpetual use and entire jurisdiction of all that piece of Territory situated on the mouths of the Red Junk and the Junk, bounded on the North-West and North by the ocean and mouth of the Red Junk river, on the North-East by the same river, on the East by a line drawn across the narrowest part of the Peninsula from the Red Junk to Junk rivers, on the South-East by the Junk River, and on the South and South-West by the mouth of the Junk river and the ocean."

5. *Factory Island* was purchased by the Colonial Agent, Mr. Ashmun, on the 17th of November, 1826, from King Joe Harris of Grand Bassa. It is described as "all that parcel and district of country, known by the name of Factory Island, being an Island situate, lying and being in the river St. John in the country of Grand Bassa, commencing towards the West, and about two miles from the mouth, and in the Northern branch of the said river, and extending Eastwardly up the said branch four miles less or more, and being of the average breadth of half a mile, less or more, and containing one thousand acres, less or more, together with the Houses, Timber, Fruit-Trees, and other appurtenances, in fee simple for ever."

6. *St. John's River Tract* was purchased by Mr. Ashmun, on the 20th of November, 1826, from Bob Gray, Jack Gray and Centipade, Headmen of Grand Bassa, the King and other chiefs consenting. It is described as "all that Tract and Parcel of country, situate on the North bank of the Great Central Trunk of the river St. John, in the aforesaid country of Grand Bassa, bounded as follows, to wit: on the West by a line running due North indefinitely, from the water's edge due North of the West end of Factory Island—on the East by a line running in the same manner from the water's edge, due North of the East end of Factory Island, and by the St. John's river South, and extending Northward indefinitely."

7. *Bushrod Island Tract* was purchased by Mr. Ashmun on the 15th of December, 1827; he entered into an agreement with Mary McKenzie, Proprietress of the Northern Half of Bushrod Island, to purchase "all that parcel and tract of Land lying and being on and a part of the right bank of the Stockton Creek, commencing at the disjunction of the said Creek from the river St. Paul, and extending from the said head or disjunction, so far downward towards the South-West as her right in the lands of the said bank reaches, and one-half mile inland, measured from the Western margin of the said creek."

8. *Millsburg Tract* was purchased by Lot Cary, acting Colonial Agent, on the 4th of April, 1828, from Old King Peter, Kings Governor, Jimmy and Long Peter. It is described as "all that tract of Land on the North side of St. Paul's river, beginning at King Jimmy's line below the establishment now called Millsburg settlement, bounded by the St. Paul's river on the South, and thence running an East North-East direction on St. Paul's river, as far as he said Lot Cary, or his successors in the Agency, or the civil authority of the Colony of Liberia shall think proper to take up and occupy, and bounded on the West by King Jimmy's, and running thence a North direction as far as our power or influence extends."

9. *Edina Settlement* was purchased by Dr. Joseph Mechlin, Jr. Colonial Agent, and Elijah Johnson, a citizen of Liberia, on the 11th of February, 1832, from King Yellow Will and Bob Gray. It is described as "all that parcel and district of country situate on the West bank of the St. John's river, bounded as follows, viz. commencing at the mouth of said river, and running along the West bank of the same to the mouth of the North branch of said river—thence the line running West North-West indefinitely, or until it strikes the sea-shore—thence running along the sea-shore to the mouth of the said St. John's river, or the point whence it started: Also the four largest Islands, situate in the Great Central Trunk of said St. John's river, about four miles above Factory Island."

10. *Grand Bassa Tract* was purchased by Dr. Mechlin, on the 15th of January, 1833, from King Joe Harris of Grand Bassa, with the consent and concurrence of the Chiefs and Headmen of the said country. It is described as "all that parcel and district of country, bounded as follows, viz. by a line commencing at low-water mark on the point of land formed by the junction of the principal or Central Trunk of the St. John's river and the South-Eastern branch of said river, known by the name of Benson's river, thence running along the Northern bank of said South-Eastern branch of the St. John's river, for the distance of fifteen miles, thence by a line running due North until it strikes the Southern bank of the principal or Central Trunk of the St. John's river, thence running along the Southern bank of said river to the point whence it started."

In addition to the above purchases, in December, 1831, a small tract of land at Cape Mount was formally added to this Society, on the shores of a Lake formed by the confluence of several large rivers, about ten miles distant from the sea. A fresh-water river discharges itself into the Lake at this place, and the point of land formed by their junction is that ceded. The Lake is about 20 miles long and 10 or 12 miles wide, and navigable for vessels drawing seven or eight feet. Several large rivers, which penetrate into the interior, and divide into numerous branches, afford great facilities for inland navigation and trade. The situation thus selected, is said to be one of the most healthy on the coast, and the land is remarkably fertile. It was granted on the sole condition that settlers should be placed upon it and Schools established for the benefit of native children. It has not yet been found convenient to comply with the terms of the cession.

Besides the territory described as above, obtained by the Agents of the *Parent Society*, its *Auxiliary*, the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, has recently purchased and taken possession of a considerable territory at Bassa Cove, South of, and immediately adjoining, the last purchase made by the Colonial Agent of the *Parent Society*.

LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

The late arrivals from West Africa, of the schooner *Edgar*, Capt. New, at New York, of the brig *Bourne*, Capt. Gaunteaunes, at the same port, and of the Colonial schooner *Margaret Mercer*, at Philadelphia, bring news from the Colony up to the 12th of March.

Mr. Hilary Teage had succeeded Mr. Russwurm as Editor of the *Liberia Herald*, and as Colonial Secretary. The *Bourne* brought as passengers the Rev. John

Seys, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Farrington, attached to the same mission ; Doctor Skinner and Doctor Todsén ; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roberts, of Monrovia. Dr. Skinner had not heard before he left Liberia, of his appointment as Colonial Agent. Mr. J. F. C. Finley had been attacked by the fever, and had recovered from it.

By the recent arrivals, letters were received from Mr. Pinney, Colonial Agent, addressed to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, from which the following passages are extracted :

MONROVIA, JANUARY 7, 1835.

“ We shall triumph. The advantages of soil and products and freedom, which exist in Liberia, will, when prejudice yields to sober reason, induce the highminded and enterprising men of colour in America, to emigrate here on their own resources. The crops of arrow-root, coffee, pepper, and cotton, exceed all that can be boasted of in the United States.

The people of Mr. Andrews, in whom you express so much interest, have proceeded to Grand Bassa. They arrived here in excellent health, as did the whole ship's company.

Without proper orders, themselves and goods were landed, and by the misrepresentations of the opposers, they were poisoned against proceeding farther, and made to consider it degrading to them as free-men, not to be permitted to settle immediately with their friends.—Knowing the importance of keeping them together, and thus giving them all the benefits of the best medical aid, I made it a matter of option with them, either to stay at Monrovia and be thrown on their own resources,—to go to Millsburg and be assisted, or to proceed to Bassa with the privilege of settling where they chose after six months.—They preferred the latter, and are so pleased with the place, that I received word by Dr. Skinner, from them, a few days since, that “ a present of all the Cape would not induce them, to come back to reside.”*** I feel it a matter of such importance to place them on farms, that so soon as the public boats are put in order, all such shall, even at public expense, be permitted to visit the upper settlements. By a very careless trial of arrow-root, it is ascertained that at ten cents per pound, the land will, with very little trouble, produce at the rate of \$100 per acre,—and so of other crops—sugar-cane, coffee, and cotton. * * *

The annual meeting of Council, has taken place this week. Among the most important resolutions, is that giving to each settlement incorporate powers. By this measure we secure to the *temperance* cause almost complete success. At present, although a large majority in some settlements would banish the article, the traders of Monrovia claim and exercise the privilege of introducing and selling to any amount, even in violation of law. The several incorporations can now make their own bye-laws and prohibit its introduction or sale by fines. They will also be enabled to lay taxes for bridges, roads, schools, &c. &c. There are many plans proposed, to amend the laws; amongst others has been the calling a convention of delegates from each settlement to meet in Monrovia. * * *

Indeed, under God, all things are working for our good, and opposition gets foiled on every tack. The last news from Bassa Cove is encouraging. Many are sick, but the fever is light. Mr. Hankinson, who was appointed Agent pro tempore, writes very encouragingly. Mr. Finley and myself were there a few days to assist, and several carpenters were employed from Monrovia to go down to hasten the erection of suitable buildings.

The new emigrants, anxious to earn their own money, have petitioned to be allowed to do their own work,—and the former are about to return. I hope for the best, and relative to their health, am encouraged by the sanguine hopes of Dr. Skinner. Several articles due for the purchase of Bassa Cove, are warlike,—and I am requested by Mr. Hankinson to procure them. An opportunity offers just now to obtain them from the Edgar, Capt. New, owned by Mr. Garretson of New York. As I need a few articles to make out a cargo for the Schooner, I shall probably sell him a small draft upon the Society, at six months' sight. I hope as I send no drafts but such as are necessary, none of them will be suffered to be protested.

The facts and tables which you ask for, it shall be my immediate endeavour to procure and forward. It shall embrace the whole subject of inquiry made by Gerrit Smith, Esqr. * * *

I have enclosed a rough sketch of the course travelled by the Commissioners during the month of their absence among the natives.— Their mission, though not completely successful, has doubtless done much good in the way of preparing the natives for peace, and I hope the parties will soon be heartily glad of our intervention. The chief events connected with the journey, have appeared in the *Liberia Herald*; nevertheless, the original journal is forwarded for the use of the Board. The only minerals brought back by them, are several beautiful specimens of Silex, nearly transparent.

The anxiety of parents and children for instruction was very great; and Messrs. Mathews and Titler, speak of going into some one of the native villages, as instructors. Indeed, the call is all around us, and hundreds of young laymen, members of the Church, could do more good than the most learned professors. To-day, the Schooner *M. Mercer*, Capt. Higgins, arrived from the leeward, and brings a message for teachers from Sinno river. The King says "America man make town up the coast and down the coast; why he no come here too, and build town in my country?"

The advantages of settlements along the coast, in preventing the slaver, and the peculiar local superiorities possessed by this river over any other along the coast, render it so desirable to secure a footing there, that I am tempted to make a purchase for the Society. The Public Store, I presume, will be finished and in use before this arrives in America. The Council are building a Court-house 40 by 30, of rock, on the eminence on Crown Hill, where my predecessor had collected stones for a house. It is to be two stories high. The lower one occupied as a Jail, the other, to have two Jury rooms, and a bar and bench. It will make a fine appearance when completed. The walls are rising rapidly, and the Committee are allowed to use the materials ready at their hands. At the same time a subscription for a Light-

house is rapidly filling up. If the funds were only at command, which would enable me or your Agnet to complete the Mill, I should feel that my efforts here had not entirely failed of success.

The opening a road to Boatswain,s is necessarily delayed for the present, until peace can be established, when I doubt not powerful aid can be obtained from him.

JANUARY 9th.

Among the acts of the Council which closed its session to-day, was one to build a large stone edifice on the top of the Cape, to answer the double purpose of Fort and Light-house. To meet the expense, they voted \$150 from the Public Treasury, and I ventured to pledge an equal sum from the Society. To this may be added \$100 of subscription from citizens and masters of vessels, who feel a need of it; and \$50 on my own account. With these sums, we are fully impressed with the belief that it can be completed. Considerable and warm debate occurred on the resolution which was passed to create a Supreme Court of Appeals, and limit its powers. The objection urged, was entirely on the ground of its being a violation of the Constitution. The reply was made by reference to the late resolution of the Society, by which it creates the Council of six, and defines its powers—especially the clause empowering them to make laws for the general welfare of the Colony, subject to revision by the Board of Managers. Your Society will, of course, decide upon it, and perhaps explain the point in dispute amongst us.

According to your wish, I have made particular enquiries relative to the Page family. They have been here three years. The whole twelve are alive, excepting one little child. Having remained upon the Cape, they, like others, are poor, and find it "hard times." However, as they express a willingness to become tillers of the earth, I hope the next notice will be more cheering concerning their condition.

The Temperance Societies have received new life within a short time. Dr. Skinner, while at Bassa, was so successful as to form one in Edina, numbering 49 members,—who are pledged neither to use spirits themselves, nor sell or give it away to others. Many were convinced, who only wait to get rid of their present stock, to put down their names, and buy no more for sale or use. Nearly a year ago, the Methodist Conference formed a Society of its members, but at their meeting a few days since, the name was altered, and the doors flung open for all; many have joined. * * *

JANUARY 20th.

Since my last, the fever has touched me once more *with its cold fiery hand*, and with magic speed, taken more than half my strength away, while fast as time wings its way, business close pressing on its heels, demands attention and permits no rest.

Poor Burnes too has come and talked of Heaven, and while he talked, the word went forth, "come to thy home." His feeble frame did not endure the attack of fever but a single week!—and Sabbath evening he died, or rather Monday morning, at 4, A. M. He expected it, though not so suddenly. This afternoon a small but respectable little band attended his remains; saw them deposited by

the side of Mr. Laird, with whom I doubt not his spirit now rejoices above. He was examined by Dr. S. after death, and the climate fully acquitted from blame in his case. * * *

This morning, the Bourne from Baltimore, for Palmas, touched for a day or two. Her letter-bag was *indeed* a treat, but nothing official came as to a *successor*. Why delay so long? * * *

MARCH 3rd.

The brig Bourne expects to sail to-morrow, and like every one whose disposition is to procrastinate, I am overdone with business. Especially is this the case, because Mr. Finley, whose acquaintance with my affairs and desires would have rendered it useless to write, has not yet returned from the interior, and I fear will fail to secure a passage. So important is it that some one who can explain all the events which have happened during the past year, at a personal interview with the Board of Managers, that in the event of his not arriving by to-morrow, Dr. Skinner, who intended to return in the summer, will embrace the opportunity and proceed to America at this time.

My chief desire for this, arises from the hopelessness of obtaining a successor without it. Your own kindness will, I trust, lead you to urge this wish upon the minds of the Board, and secure immediate action. You greatly need another Randall here.*** Let your selection have an eye to the firmness and prudence of the individual.

But there are other things of a pecuniary nature, which I had greatly confided in Mr. F.'s assistance to have settled. When Dr. S., Mr. Finley, Mr. Searle, &c. arrived in the Jupiter, we received a large supply of provisions and other articles. From this, as productive of benefit in forwarding the buildings which were attempted, must be deducted the *large rations* issued by Dr. S. to the poor,—the amount nearly \$900 used and intended to repair the Schooner,—the payment of officers' salaries, nearly all of whom claim the right of receiving the whole amount due in *provisions*—at 25 per cent. advance. The expense of clearing land and erecting houses at Junk river, in expectation of new emigrants,—the expense of sending Commissioners to the interior, to open a road, secure peace, and examine the country, at least \$500. These deductions made, and a thousand incidental expenses added, and the remainder would have done little toward finishing the new *Store*, now nearly completed; and the want of which at the time of the Jupiter's arrival, has not added less than \$300 to the incidental expenses. * * *

The readiness with which I have consented that Dr. Skinner should proceed to America, instead of Mr. Finley, arises from a firm conviction, that he can do great good in giving facts concerning the Colony, and especially toward hastening the arrival of another Agent.

His absence will be felt by all as an evil of uncommon magnitude—but will render his return the more valued, and perhaps this is a better season for his absence than any future period might present. Under his constant, faithful and indefatigable efforts, nearly all the ulcers and sore limbs are cured, cut off, &c.,—in other words, the number of helpless and feeble is diminished, in almost a ten-fold ratio.

The accounts of the past year have been made up, and are forwarded with the regular vouchers, so far as settled. Those for the Mill were neglected to be sent in August, and are now forwarded.— Their amount is considerable, indeed to so much as to make me regret my inability to complete it. There are several old claims which I do not settle, hoping another will speedily come with full authority to act. Mr. Devany's estate claims \$600 or more, as due him by your former Agent. Mr. Waring's estate claims \$500 for old lime tierces, now rotten, which they say Dr. Mechlin agreed to return or pay for. This, too, I have referred to the Board, for their decision.

MARCH 6th.

I have, by the advice of all the friends of your Society, concluded to send the Schooner M. Mercer to America, bound for Philadelphia—to be disposed of as your wisdom may decide. I forward an account of her expenses since my arrival, by which you will perceive she is a constant source of expense.

1st. From her draft of water being too great for our bar.

2nd. From want of goods to fit her well; if we had a vessel of 35 or 40 tons, having only a draft of four and a half feet when loaded, and a good supply of goods, she might, with the new store on the water, be profitable and of service. But if your funds are yet narrow, the Agent can do better without her.

I entrust her to a young gentleman from Charleston, formerly mate of the Edgar belonging to Mr. Garretson, now Captain of the schr. Margaret Mercer. The crew he will ship from the Colony.

The freight will be small, yet quite sufficient to cover the expense of her voyage. The Captain is to receive \$100, at the close of the voyage. * * *

MARCH 8th.

I am anxious that by the first vessel which the Board may charter, a cargo of mules, horses and jacks, from some place, should be sent to us. Our agriculture will languish, until something of the kind is done. The people get quite disheartened at the slow progress of planting with the hoe, and choose any other labour. I should have sent the Schooner for some long ere this, but when we had funds she was out of repair, and now that the repairs are completed, our funds are exhausted, and we have nothing for her to do.

If the Society shall determine to return her to the Colony, the freight will exceed the expense; and by a few days' delay at the Cape de Verdes, a number of animals might be procured. The Colonists will not do it—those who are able are *too prudent* to embark in any business that will not yield an immediate return, and would not invest money in a farm of coffee on any account, lest, peradventure, the Colony should be ruined by the Abolitionists, and they could not remove.— The rest cannot, for want of funds; so the matter will devolve upon the Society. But I sincerely hope, as was remarked a few days since, that, in case the succeeding Agent can be furnished with goods, and kept furnished, the Schooner will be exchanged for one which draws less water, accompanied with a 3 ton boat, copper bottomed. The destructiveness of worms in this climate, is past imagining. The specimens of their destructiveness, which I send by the

Captain, are taken from a boat formerly used by Mr. Weaver, at Grand Bassa. As you will perceive it is honeycombed.

In a box, forwarded by the brig Bourne to you, I enclosed several packages of seeds and shells, which I hope you will have the goodness to distribute. There are also two large and very fine country cloths, sent me as presents by Boatswain. They are white, emblematic of peace. They were accompanied with a request for arms and ammunition, which, of course, I refused; but hope the Commissioners sent for the purpose of mediation will succeed. The first interview with them, was quite interesting. Nearly fifty natives with their long robes were around.

Zingby, the chief warrior, arose, and with the interpreter approached near me, and plead his master's claim to our friendship. The words of the interpreter were written down at the time, as follows:

Zingby say "hear him now,

"He speak King Boatswain's word;

"K. B. send him. You and K. B. be friends.

"K. B. send him book* for you. (I then received the manilla and smallest roll sent you.)

"When you look him (i. e. Zingby with the manilla),

"Ye look King Boatswain.

"He say him fight war.

"He say Goolah people fight him for America

"People palaver. Him cut path and Goolah people make

"War, so path be stopped, and America man no get bullock.

"All ivory and bullock come from K. Boatswain.

"Goolah no have too much.

"That way (therefore) Goolah people make path close.

"All America people belong to King B., and King B. he belong

"To America people—(i. e. there is mutual friendship and defence.)

"I be King B. Boy—true—no more. I be head war man for K. Boatswain.

"Let all America live in my hand.

† "I cut path—Goolah no be able to keep path close.

"K. Boatswain say that white cloth be him heart.

"This war belong to America people's palaver.

"Goolah man no look—(i. e. possess) bullocks and ivory like

"King Boatswain's man.

"They fight cause K. B. send goods here.

"Zingby come tell you him, i. e. K. B. fight war this time."

Here there was considerable hesitation, as if he was uncertain whether to proceed any farther—the whole of the preceding part had been no uningenious introduction to the main object—a request for powder and a large gun. The effort had been to work upon our pride and cupidity, to lead us to assist in fighting the Goolahs. He proceeded:

"K. Boatswain say come back quick.

"Let Gov. send him book. If Gov. send a book,

"No make war, King B. set down—only he

"No want Goolah man trouble Cape, and close

"The path. Interpreter, my name be Kili.

"I be him boy. I live in your hand till Zingby

"Carry book. (I had then sent the Commissioners the first time, though unsuccessfully; they have gone a second time.)

* This book is a token; a silver manilla with his name upon it.

† Poor fellow, he was killed about two weeks after, in an attempt to scale a barricade of the Goolahs.

"Zingby come quick and bring money—let the news about the Commissioners live in the book."

Hesitatingly. "King Boatswain want *big gun*. He say Goolah people make Condo man run, cause he have *little big gun*."

As our policy and Christian character unite in requiring peace, I refused the gun, but sent presents and urged peace.

I am quite disappointed at hearing nothing from the Commissioners since their second departure. It is nearly a fortnight since I expected the return of one of them, Mr. Finley, but not a word has been heard from them since the notice of their safe arrival at Boatswain's.

I fear the negotiation will proceed so slow, that the rains will have set in before the road can be opened to the interior.

Our only hope is by obtaining native assistance, for there is no probability of ever obtaining enough Colonists to accomplish it. The report which Mr. Whitehurst presented at their first return, I did expect to have forwarded, but as he published in a letter to Gerrit Smith, Esqr. in the Herald, the leading facts, and has agreed to take his journal for the compensation for his time, I have consented, and trust the facts collected, will form an interesting volume—while they disseminate information relative to the native customs, manners, and productions of our neighbourhood.

MARCH 12th.

The accounts are as yet deficient,—the Book-keeper and Store-keeper being both sick. The accounts of the Margaret Mercer are so badly arranged, that I am almost ready to keep them until Capt. Lawlin comes up from the leeward. If they are sent as the Secretary presented them to me, I can only say they will not present any thing like the real state of the case. She is overcharged, and her credits are too small. Having more leisure, I shall immediately examine the books and endeavour to put the accounts straight.

We need printing ink and paper, as also a more complete set of school books for our schools,—primary works to secure a reading population.

There are now two Schools at Millsburg. A female one by Miss Sharp, and one for boys by the Rev. W. Anderson. Two at Caldwell, one by Mrs. Cæsar, supported by the ladies of Philadelphia, and the other for orphans and poor, by Miss Bush, paid by the Colonization Society.

At New Georgia two, Mr. Eden for children in the morning, and adults in the afternoon (about 20 adults attend, and are making rapid advance.)

The other, by S. Cæsar, under the care of the M. E. Church. In Monrovia there are three. Two for females, supported, one by the ladies of Philadelphia, the other under patronage of a similar association in Philadelphia.

The inhabitants of Edina support a teacher, F. Lewis.

The Rev. C. M. Waring, before his death, had, with great care and much expense, nearly completed a small schooner of 35 tons.—Since his decease, it has been purchased by his son-in-law, Mr. John Lewis; and fitted for sea. Her name is in compliment to my esteemed friend, R. R. Gurley: and to-day, she commences her first voyage to Grand Bassa."

The Liberia Herald of December 31, announces the return on the 19th of that month, of Messrs. D. W. Whitehurst, A. D. Williams, and G. R. McGill, who had been despatched to the interior to negotiate a peace among the tribes in the vicinity of the Colony, and to select a highland location suitable for an interior settlement. They were recalled by the Colonial Agent, in consequence of his apprehension that the distracted state of the country would subject them to great danger. It appears from the Herald of February 28, that a few days before, a strong escort arrived from King Boatswain, soliciting the immediate renewal of the embassy, and giving the most earnest assurance that every facility would be rendered on his part for the full accomplishment of one of the objects of the mission. The Colonial Agent immediately re-appointed the same Commissioners, associating with them Mr. Josiah F. C. Finley.

"Under any circumstances," says the Herald, "the duties assigned these gentlemen are arduous and difficult,—but in the present instance, they are peculiarly so. The interests of the parties, between whom they go to mediate, are in direct opposition. One has always been accustomed to replenish his store, or recruit his revenue, from the spoils of the other, and having so often succeeded in his predatory attempts, he is confident of continued success. The other, having at length secured the assistance and concurrence of the surrounding tribes, seems inclined to risk the decision on a battle, rather than to trust to any treaty of amity or peace with him whom he has so often found faithless.

We hope, however, that the Commissioners may persuade them to "bury the hatchet." The well-being of the Colony, in a great measure, certainly depends on it. If the war should continue to rage for a few months, as it has for some short time past, among the evils that will result, we may with certainty anticipate that of the advance in the price of rice, to one dollar and twenty-five cents a croo; and a sorer evil, all circumstances considered, we cannot be afflicted with."

The wars in which the different tribes or nations are now engaged, are described as being very sanguinary and destructive, and as raging almost at the doors of the Colonists. Jenkins, one of the belligerents, had received from one of the native Kings a subsidy of 500 men, completely armed and equipped for African warfare. The informant of the Herald, who was at Jenkins' when the reenforcement arrived, says:

"They were accompanied by the largest bullock he remembers having seen in Africa—a present from their King to Jenkins, with the following very singular injunction—an injunction truly African, which has reference to a custom prevailing among them, expressive of their determination to reject all conciliatory overtures. The injunction was, that the bullock must not be sold for tobacco, rum, nor any thing else; but killed in the centre of Jenkins' Town—the blood to be sprinkled throughout the town—and a piece of the flesh to be eaten by every man that intends to fight. What secret energy there is in the sprinkling of blood, or flesh, other than the strength it yields to the muscles of the human animal, I am not enough of a philosopher to divine. Perhaps, though, a secret virtue has its residence in the blood and flesh of the beast, and by sprinkling and deglutition, is transfused through the souls of the doughty warriors. Perhaps it acts as an amulet, and transmutes the balls of its adversary to water, or charms them harmless to the feet of the beef-eating warrior."

"A little knowledge," proceeds the Herald, "of African diplomacy and political etiquette, forbids us to anticipate the cessation of hostilities within any short period. Jenkins seems confident of success in the event of a general engagement. Our informant says he will not listen to any thing like a treaty, and declares that Boatswain feels himself bound by an engagement, only so long as adherence is strictly compatible with his interest."

Cape Mount was again the seat of war, the chief actors in the scene

being the two veterans Gomes and Brown, and had become almost deserted by even the natives of the place. The object of the contention, is to determine who shall, and who shall not, reside on the beach.

Brown puts in his claim from alliance with Prince Jarrah, and superiority in point of possession of this world's goods. Gomes, on the other hand, contests his claim on these very grounds, and contends that Prince's right to the beach was only founded in the conquest of his father, and expired with the power to support it; and alleges, in support of his claim, his connexion with Far-Torah, whom he declares to be the rightful "Monarch of all he surveys." Old Gray steps up and denounces them all—robbers—declaring that he is the only king in that country; that they refuse to obey him merely because he has not power to enforce obedience. Among these conflicting claimants, as the *turban and horselail*, are not exactly hereditary, it is difficult to say which is the rightful owner. It is indeed to be lamented, that this place, which has hitherto yielded so large a portion of our commercial exports, should be rendered so completely unproductive, merely from the caprice of a few pragmatical headmen. It is well known that neither Brown nor Gomes, has any right to the country; neither of them being natives of Cape Mount, and it is also equally well known, that they are the chief instigators of all the hostile measures, that have been recently conducted in that region. We have been informed that Brown is at Gambia, a town about three miles from the beach, and when the Henrietta sailed, a battle was hourly expected.

The following article from the Herald, adds to melancholy proofs, that the SLAVE TRADE is still actively carried on, and loudly demands the extension and invigoration of the Colonization principle in Africa, as the most efficient means of prostrating that horrid traffic:

COMFORTS OF SLAVERY.—We have been informed that the slaves purchased by the Captain of the French schooner at Little Bassa, have killed one of their keepers and effected their escape. Two or three of the men who were secured in couples, by chains on their feet, contrived to get off the irons at a time when the Captain and cook were out of the enclosure. They instantly entered the house and secured the arms and ammunition. The Captain and cook returning shortly after, the latter was killed on entering the gate—one of the slaves pouring the contents of the musket precisely in his mouth. The Captain instantly fled, and also the rest of the Frenchmen, that were confined to the house by illness, and who, until aroused by the report of the gun, were unconscious of their dangerous situation.—These slaves immediately proceeded to liberate their companions in thralldom, and after rifling the house of articles of comfort and security, they retreated to the bush. Thirty of them have been apprehended, and delivered to the Captain, who immediately on obtaining them, sent them on board. The remaining eighty-seven are still in the bush, bidding defiance to all that are disposed to molest them. Five days after this occurrence, the Captain left the coast.

The Herald notices the arrival of 54 emigrants to Cape Palmas in the following remarks:

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Arrived in our harbour on the 18th instant, the brig Bourne, of Baltimore, Md., Capt. Gaunteaune, having on board 54 emigrants, destined for Cape Palmas. We are indeed happy to see that the patrons and friends of that newly established settlement, are still prosecuting their object with vigor. We regard colonies along the coast as the most important weapons, with which to combat the African slave trade. The idea of putting an end to the slave trade, by stationing a few armed ships on the coast, we deem visionary—and serves, we think, only one good purpose; that is, it exposes the vanity of the attempt: it serves only to show in a degree, to what an enormous extent the traffic in human flesh is prosecuted on the coast. Slavers, possessing the same cunning as men-of-war-men, watch an armed vessel as closely as they can possibly watch him, and take advantage of every movement; no sooner is the armed vessel out of sight, than they cram their human cargo in the hold, and commit their safety to the agility of the vessel, which is almost always superior, and nine times out of ten, are not detected, even though they should be pursued. Liberia is a standing evidence,

that slavers cannot breathe in a moral atmosphere; their detestable traffic shuns the abodes of fair and legitimate trade, as the blear-eyed bat, the blaze of noon-day; hence we conclude that one Colony, established on the principles of temperance and peace, sustaining, in their purity, the moral and religious institutions of the mother country, is worth a dozen scores of men of war.

Apart from this, there is another advantage of colonies, which has not as yet been mentioned. If ever Africa is to be civilized and christianized, tis to be done by colonies. They are the points from which the rays of light are to diverge, to the benighted sons of Africa. A moral and industrious colony, prosecuting honorable and legitimate trade, appeals to the selfishness of the natives, and attacks them on the side of their avarice; and we, who have had much intercourse with them, know that avarice and imitative curiosity are predominant features in the African character. But in our rage for the plantation of colonies, prudence ought to guide our steps, and direct our movements. We should be cautious, that we do not turn our attention to the establishment of another, ere the former has taken sufficient root to progress towards maturity, without the continual attention of the fostering hand that first planted it. The moment a colony begins to flag, or ceases to progress, that moment the influence it exerts on the minds of the natives, is unfavorable.—How soon do we hear them say, (in reference to some trader, perhaps, with whom they were accustomed to deal,) “first, he be my friend, he have money;” (was rich) “this time, he be poor fellow: I look ’tother friend.” They naturally think, that the stamina—the principle of that system cannot be good, which does not continue progressing.

A splendid new schooner, called “*R. R. GURLEY*,” in compliment to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, had been launched. In noticing this occurrence, the Herald says:

“From some causes, which have been beyond our control, but which, it were only reasonable to expect in an infant community like this, some have concluded the colony and every thing connected with it, on the retrograde march. We think the conclusion gloomy and unjust; and that the numerous buildings and repairs of houses and vessels, at present carrying on in the colony, afford ground for an inference directly opposite.”

Our readers will doubtless be pleased with the following farther extracts from the Herald:

The Central Presbyterian Church, lately under the care of Rev. Wm. Patton, have given a unanimous invitation to Rev. Wm. Adams, recently of Brighton, Massachusetts, to become their pastor.

Baptist Church of Monrovia.—The First Baptist Church of Monrovia, recently under the pastoral care of the late C. M. Waring, sitting in a conference capacity, have, by a unanimous vote, elected the Rev. JOHN LEWIS, of this town, as pastor.

“We are pleased to state that a fifth Baptist Church in Liberia was constituted at Caldwell on the 20th of February, to which the Rev. Dr. Skinner attached himself.”

Instruction of the Natives.—“We feel proud to notice the commencement of a school, for the tuition of the natives, by Mr. Titler, under the patronage of the Western Board of Foreign Missions. This school is established on the Junk river, about midway between this place and that. The account Mr. Titler gave of the extreme anxiety evinced by the natives for the instruction of their children is truly gratifying.

In the Council that were called, when the subject was first proposed to them, there was but one dissenting voice; not only a general approbation was expressed, but the most solemn assurance given on the part of the headmen, that every thing should be done to facilitate the object: and in testimony thereof, they immediately pledged themselves to furnish as much rice and other necessary provisions, as would be sufficient for the scholars. As the farming season is at hand, they furnished Mr. Titler with a large house, hitherto used for domestic purposes, promising that as soon as they finish cutting their farms, they will furnish a new one. They have also put some of their female children under the care of Mrs. Titler, to learn, as they call it, “White man fash.”

Agriculture.—"We have been pleased lately in witnessing the immense quantity of potatoes exhibited for sale by the New Georgia, and Caldwell agriculturists. The quality this season in size and flavor is far superior to any raised at any past period; and the quantity has been so great, as to reduce the price one half from that at which they were a year ago sold; and yet they have literally gone begging for the want of purchasers. This augurs good; for if in proportion as money becomes scarce, provisions fall in price, the scarcity will not be felt, so far as it is wanted for provisioning; and that provisions can be produced at prices greatly under those at which they have heretofore been sold, and at the same time, yield a fair and reasonable profit to the cultivator, attempts lately made most abundantly testify."

Jurisprudence.

"COURT OF APPEALS.—It is with pleasure we announce to the citizens, the organization of a Court of Appeals in the Colony. This Court was created by an Act of the Agent and Council of this Colony, in January last. Its first session was held on the second Monday in this month, on which day it was organized and adjourned to the second Wednesday in February, when it met for the final decision of all cases which were legally referred to it.

"Such a Court has long been a desideratum in the Colony. The complaint we have so often heard, from those who have been dissatisfied with the decision of the Court of Monthly Session, is hereby remedied, and we hope by this wise legislation, that all parties may be satisfied. The person that considers justice is done him in the lower Court, never thinks of appealing, and if the Supreme Court should in any instance confirm the decision of the lower, the appellant, if he is a reasonable being, must surely be convinced of the justice of the decision, even though he should come off minus. If we were allowed to express our opinion, we would intimate that the Court commences too far in the rule of addition, for a great many, to whom the sum of fifty, or even ten dollars, would be an object of great importance. Laws are made for the benefit of the poor, as well as the rich; and in legislating, the former should be more especially kept in view. This Court, of course, has original jurisdiction in no cases; and appellate jurisdiction only in such, in which the sum in dispute is over one hundred dollars. If the word "hundred" was fifty, we should say, it would be more likely to embrace a greater number of proper subjects, for its decision."

Obituary.—Died in Monrovia, on Monday, the 20th of October, of fever, Mr. CHARLES H. WEBB, of Winchester, Va., aged 22 years.

Mr. Webb, formed one of the band who have devoted their lives to the cause of African prosperity, and arrived here in July last, by the ship Jupiter. Ardently attached to the profession of medicine, he quitted his attendance on the lectures at Washington, that he might be enabled to derive an acquaintance with the diseases of Africa, and be the better enabled to graduate with honor to himself, and advantage to his fellow beings. Since his arrival, his exertions have been unceasing in attendance on the sick, and his fatal illness may be attributed to the zeal and devotion which he uniformly exhibited in the discharge of duty. He was an honorable man, with an amiable disposition, and it may be mentioned here, as a high testimony of his worth, that he was beloved by all in our town, who feel in this dispensation of Providence, a regret for his untimely loss.

Died at Millsburg, on the 11th of February, FREDERICK JAMES, Esqr. Mr. James was one of the fathers of the Colony. He left the United States in 1820, and followed and sustained, by all the means in his power, the embryo republic, until it took up its abode on Montserado. When the Colony was assailed by the surrounding savages, and threatened with immediate and total destruction, he was seen foremost in its defence, defying death in whatever form it presented itself, and was never known to desert his post until the host of savages were vanquished, and the Colony placed in comparative safety. Ever firm in his attachment to the Colony, and true to the principles which urged him to leave the land of his birth, Mr. James has successively filled almost every office of honor and respectability in the Colony with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Mercantile.—There is at present a great demand in the market, for Leather and Shoe Thread; for the want of it, we begin to apprehend that many will be found shoeless. All kinds of articles in the shoe and boot making line, would meet with ready sale, and command an advanced price.

H. B. MATTHEWS.

MONROVIA, January 29th, 1835.

ROBERTS, COLSON, & Co. offer for sale on moderate terms, the following: 5 Hhds. Tobacco, 24 Boxes Gumbo Pipes, 6 doz. Cast Steel Axes, 10 do Hatchets, 6 do Spades and Shovels, 6 do Hand Saws, 6 do Gimblets, assorted, 6 Boxes of Beeds, 8 Cases of Hats, 1 do Shoes, 24 Boxes of Cider, 5 Bbbls. Madeira Wine, 3 Cases Claret do, 3 Crates Edgd. Plates, 4 do Moco Bowls, 4 do Cups and Saucers, 1 do Pitchers, 2 Boxes Bovensteens and Satinets, 2 do Calicos, Ginghams and Cambrics, 1 do Bed Ticking, and 1 do Muslins and Silks.

Ladies Shawls, Scarfs, Ribbons, Silk, Muslins, Silk Gloves, Silk and Cotton Stockings, printed Muslins, Parasols, worked Collars, cotton and linen Tapes; sewing Silk, cotton Thread, various colours, Elastic Suspenders, cotton Cloths, feather and palm leaf Fans, fancy beed Bags, guard Ribbon, rich figured bobinet Lace, casimere, carved Combs, linen and cotton Diapers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, &c.

MONROVIA, FEBRUARY 28, 1835.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Articles.	Per	From	To	Articles.	Per	From	To
Bacon, - -	lb.	— 20	25	Nails,	100lb.	9 00	10 00
Beef cargo No. 3,	Bbl.	— 16	16	Oil, Palm	gall.	— 50	— 55
Beads pound,	— 36	50		Pork,	Bbl.	none	
Blue Bafts,	rs.	none		Pots,	cwt.	7 70	8 00
Bricks,	1000	8 00	10	Powder,	Bbl.	17 00	18 00
Candles, Sperm	lb.	— 45	50	Padlocks,	doz.	1 00	2 00
Cheese,	“	none		Porter,	“	none	
Corn Meal, .	Bbl.	6 00		Pipes, Gumbo	box	4 50	
Checks, Domestic	ps.	— 14	— 20	Romauls,	ps.	2 00	
Cotton, White	Bale	— 18	— 20	Salt,	sack	3 00	3 50
Flour, superfine	Bbl.	10 00	12 00	Sugar, Loaf	lb.	— 20	— 25
Guns, U. S.		4 00	4 50	Shoes,	various	prices	
Iron Bars,	cwt.	3 00	5	Slippers,	100pr.	— 70	75
Lead, Pig	“	5 00	6	Soap,	box	2 00	2 25
Lard,	lb.	— 16	— 17	Shad,	Bbl.	13 00	14 00
Lime, pr.	cask	3 00		Tobacco,	100	16 00	
Molasses,	gall.	— 60		Wash-bowls,	doz.	2 50	3 50
Mackerel No. 3,	Bbl.	none		Satin, stripe	ps.	4 50	

Marine List. Port of Monrovia. Arrived since our last.

On the 3d inst. Brig Selina and Jane Rider, 12 days from the Nunez. On the 10th, Brig Active, Causte, 60 days from New Orleans. On the 17th, British Brig William Galt-Herbert, 29 days from London. Schr. Edgar, New, from the Windward. On the 18th, Schr. Henrietta, Briten, 53 days via Gambia, from N. York. French Brig Hercules, Canaud, 42 days from Nantz.

S A I L E D.

On the 10th, Brig Selina and Jane, Rider, for Salem, Mass. On the 15th, French Brig Active, Causte, for the Leeward. On the 21st, French Brig Hercules, Canaud, for the Leeward. On the 22d, Schr. Henrietta, Briten, for the Leeward.

Agents for the Liberia Herald.

Washington, D. C.—Rev. R. R. Gurley. Baltimore.—Dr. Eli Ayres. Philadelphia.—Elliott Cresson, Esq. New York.—Thomas Bell, 221 Front Street. Boston.—Rev. J. N. Danforth.

Since the foregoing was in type, several additional articles of interest relating to Liberia, have been furnished to the New York Spectator, by the Editor of the Philadelphia Colonizationist. The space in this number already occupied by similar matter, prevents us from doing more than briefly noticing their contents.

Emanuel Elliott, mate of the Margaret Mercer, who emigrated about seven years ago from Richmond to Africa, where he has resid-

ed ever since, gives a very favorable account of the state of things in Liberia. He considers Bassa Cove the best spot that could have been selected for a Colony. The St. Johns, he says, is a magnificent river, penetrating far into the interior, and commanding an extensive and profitable trade in camwood, ivory, rice, palm oil, &c. At about 25 or 30 miles inland, mountains appear.

"The stories," adds Mr. Elliott, "about the slave trade being carried on at the old Colony, are utterly false:—very few are intemperate, and trade in spirits has very much lessened, owing to the efforts of the Society and the influence of Temperance Societies; and no sales permitted less than a gallon. Some few are discontented, but these are the worthless and idle: The industrious are well pleased with the country, and such only should go. Such people cannot be induced to leave Africa. The tales of Brown, Temple and others who have learned little or nothing of the country, are utterly ridiculous."

One of the emigrants manumitted by Dr. Hawes's will, writes that, after a pleasant passage of 43 days, they had all arrived in good health, except five who had experienced the fever lightly, and two who were drowned in consequence of their imprudence in venturing in a boat through the surf.

Mrs. Eunice Sharp writes that it was her intention to open a school soon. She says—

"The settlers are generally civil and moral; religion has formed a connection with temperance; and an intoxicated person is seldom seen. There are three denominations in Monrovia, and three meeting houses are building, and a jail. Mr. Burns will keep the school on the Cape, myself at Millsburg. There is a Bible class, and Sabbath School on the Cape; likewise at Bassa; taking into consideration, the great field that is ripe for harvest, and the few laborers therein, we may thank God and take courage."

Mr. Edward Y. Hankinson (a member of the Society of Friends, who went last fall to Africa, principally to establish a Manual Labor School at Bassa Cove, and to instruct the natives and Colonists in the mechanic arts) gives the following account of an interview between himself and one of the neighboring Kings:

"Our neighbor, and most powerful King in the country, was to see me to-day. I took my wife to him, and told him, that I was going to move with her on his side to-morrow, and asked him if he would be our friend and take care of us. He put his hand on his breast, and with the solemnity of a Christian, said he would; his son, a fine young man, was present. I told the father that I would teach him to read and write; this pleased the old man exceedingly. His land is that which you wish to purchase, and I desire that you agree to have schools established as a yearly contribution, which their usual improvidence cannot lay hold of and waste."

The following extracts are from Dr. Skinner's letter of December 15, 1834, to Mr. Cresson:

I have examined Bassa Cove, and it has been, in a great degree, through my influence, that the recently arrived emigrants have been finally sent to that place. We did not succeed in this purchase, until the week before last. The stand is important in three respects: 1st, I have no doubt but it will be the healthiest location on the sea shore, to be found any where between it and the Northern Tropic; 2ndly, it will abolish an extensive slave factory, now established there; and, 3dly, it is one of the best landing places to be found on the coast. These advantages will, I think, give prosperity to that settlement. Every assistance in my power will be given to Dr. McDowall, and every effort be made to preserve the lives and health of the emigrants.

I become daily more convinced that the Colonization cause is the cause of God. Slavery in a form, far more horrid than in the United States, exists in an unknown extent, spread over this vast continent. A general effort to civilize and christianize the natives, is the only means of putting it down. Slave factories are establish-

ed all along the coast, *Liberia only excepted*, from which thousands every year are carried into perpetual bondage; there is no other conceivable means to abolish it, but by the establishment of colonies on the coast. I would aid the cause of Christianity and Colonization here, if Jew or Infidel, and so would every man that knew the facts, and had the least regard for the temporal welfare of millions that are in this land. Had I a thousand lives, I would devote them all in such an enterprise as is now going forward here. All the money necessary would be furnished, did the Christian public know the facts, and what was needed. That there are difficulties in our way is true, and that there has been some bad management here is also true; but shall these things discourage us, and lead us to give up the only conceivable means of meliorating the condition of millions of our fellow-men? shall we forsake the last plank, the only ground of hope, for causes such as these? What would have been the fate of Christianity, had such been the dastardly spirit of its first propagators?

TEMPERANCE IN THE COLONY.

The Temperance cause has become the subject of much attention in the Colony; and strenuous efforts appear to be making through the press and public meetings, to enlist popular feeling actively in its favor. On the 8th of January a meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the purpose of promoting it; on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Seys, from Habakkuk, ii. chap. and part of the 15th verse. "*Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth his bottle to him and maketh him drunken,*" The meeting was well attended, and after the discourse was delivered, a Constitution was read, embracing a pledge of abstinence from the use and traffic of ardent spirits; and 43 persons became members of this Society. It is denominated the "*Liberia Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church*:" and its business is to be transacted by a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and seven Managers. These are to be chosen annually from among the members of the Institution, without any regard to sect, party, or denomination, as any individual may become a member by signing the pledge; and any member elected to office. The want of time, caused the election of officers to be postponed to a future period; and on Wednesday, the 14th of January, another meeting was held, equally well attended. The following officers were duly elected:

Rev. JOHN SEYS, *President*. D. W. WHITEHURST, Esq. *Vice-President*. N. H. ELBECK, *Secretary*. JAMES BROWN, *Treasurer*. Mr. MOSES JACOBS, Dr. J. W. PROUT, Rev. A. D. WILLIAMS, Rev. FRANCIS BURNS, Rev. B. R. WILSON, and Rev. SOLOMON BAILEY, *Managers*.

The Vice President addressed the meeting on this occasion, and by a unanimous vote of the members, was requested to furnish a copy of his remarks, for publication in the *Liberia Herald*. Seventy-one additional members have united with this Institution, and the cause of Temperance, seems on the onward march to success.

JAMES BROWN.

Our readers will recollect a well written article from the pen of Mr. JAMES BROWN, which appeared in the *Repository* for September,

1833. This respectable individual was formerly a resident of Washington, where he learnt the business of an Apothecary under the instructions of Messrs. Todd & Co. Those gentlemen very kindly and liberally aided him in establishing himself as an Apothecary and Druggist at Monrovia, where, we are happy to learn, that he meets with the success to which his merits entitle him.

Mr. Brown has recently issued some proposals which are likely to be interesting to the public. They are contained in the following letter from him to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser :

LIBERIA, MONROVIA, March 8th, 1835.

Messrs. Editors:—You will confer a favor upon me by publishing the following proposals. I lately understood that there are several gentlemen in the U. States, and, for what I know, ladies too, wishing a collection of African curiosities, such as sea shells, flowers, fruits, &c. It gives me pleasure to say, that none are more desirous of receiving them than I am to supply them, without the slightest motive of selfishness about it, for I am not to be benefitted, as the reader may see. The curiosities that can be sent by me to the United States are as follows: Sea shells, of different sizes, shapes and colors; the feet and heads of birds; a few pots of pickled oysters—this will be done to show the uncommon size of the oysters, yet very good to eat; the skins of different animals; flowers of different kinds; the leaves of some of our trees, which would be a great curiosity to those who have not seen them, on account of their uncommon size and beauty; a few pots of preserved fruits, which I presume that none have been seen outside of the Colony, namely, the African cherries, peach and apple, soursop and gauver, (guava.)—the cherry, peach and apple, seldom eaten in their natural state, but make a splendid preserve—but few of our fruits could be sent to America in their natural state; country cloths, manufactured by the natives, that would do credit to any people; a small quantity of coffee, raised in the town of Monrovia, can be sent by the way of showing the quality; we have three species of senna growing in our streets—the seed, leaves and stalk, I can send to those who wish to examine them, a few seeds of which I shall send to Dr. McWilliams, of Washington City, believing that they will grow in his excellent hot-house. Among the curiosities that have been mentioned, there is none more desirable than our beautiful Liberia wood, calculated to be worked into furniture of all kinds. Believing, as I do, that the benevolent people of the United States are not only willing to gratify themselves with the sight of this wood, but would be gratified to have it made up into furniture and subject to their order, and thereby encourage our excellent and worthy citizen, Mr. John Day; I called upon Mr. Day not long since, to know if he was willing to make up furniture for foreign markets; Mr. Day informed me that he was willing to supply any order of this kind. I will here observe that Mr. Day is a first rate cabinet-maker, and a man of excellent character. I am convinced that if the friends of Liberia in America, as well as others, could see the two beautiful side-boards Mr. Day has lately made of the African wood, that they would give them the preference over those made of mahogany.

With respect to the payment for the above articles, I would observe, that Mr. Day and myself both know that there would be great inconvenience in sending the cash. Respecting all the articles mentioned by me, furniture excepted, I would here state, as before, that my object is not money, though I am aware that I shall have to purchase those things, and even pay the natives to collect the shells, for they are like most people, as soon as they find a thing in demand, they will raise their price accordingly. For my services I shall charge nothing—only enough to pay off those who collect the curiosities, who generally demand something in the dry goods way. Therefore, any thing in the dry goods or grocery line, will be received in exchange, ardent spirits excepted.

But my particular object is, to try, through this easy and simple means, to assist in defraying the expense of three churches now building, viz. Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian. Therefore those who cannot make it convenient to send the cash, dry goods and groceries can always be converted into money here. But no articles are more desirable than nails of different sizes, window glass 12 by 14, paint and paint oil, lamps and lamp oil, pulpit furniture, &c. In relation to the

payment for any furniture that may be ordered, I believe that Mr. Day will receive cash, and goods at reasonable prices. Any orders addressed to James Brown, Druggist, Broad street, or John Day of Green street, will be attended to. Mr. Day will particularly attend to the orders for the furniture.

Gentlemen, in consequence of the short notice I had that there was an opportunity for me to write, and so much of it to do, you will please excuse the form in which this comes to you; and let me ask the favor of you to make corrections.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JAS. BROWN.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The following interesting communication was received during the last fall. Its publication in the Repository was for sometime casually delayed; and afterwards by the impossibility of making room for it. The subject, however, is such that the appearance of the article at this time, is quite seasonable. The project of applying to the National Government for aid, is one on which a far greater difference of opinion is understood to exist now among the friends of Colonization, than there was among the founders of the Society. Whatever may be the sound opinion on this subject, so respectable an Auxiliary as the Society at Xenia, Ohio, is entitled to a full hearing from the friends of the cause:

Extract from the minutes of the Green County Auxiliary Colonization Society. July 4th, 1834.

"Resolved, That this Society shall present to the American Colonization Society at Washington, and beg leave through them, to present to each of the several Auxiliaries, their respectful request, to take into serious consideration, the propriety and expediency of attempting to unite the friends of Colonization throughout the Union, in one simultaneous effort of petitioning Congress to afford the national aid either by making appropriations of money for the transportation of emigrants to Liberia, or by such other means as they, in their wisdom, may judge to be just and expedient.

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers be authorized to transmit to the Parent Society a copy of the above resolution, accompanied with such remarks as may, in their judgment, serve to illustrate the views of the Society on this important subject."

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the Board of Managers of the Green county Auxiliary Colonization Society, have agreed to lay before the American Colonization Society, the following expressions of their sentiments, in relation to the great object contemplated.

It is not from any diminution of confidence in the efficacy of the system, or in the energy of the Institution, to which we have become auxiliary, that we have conceived the idea of invoking the co-operation and aid of the National Arm. It is not from any view or apprehension of a failure of that spirit of philanthropy, so widely pervading the minds of the community, which has hitherto sustained the cause, and imparted daily increasing celerity and force to its movements. Nor do we wish it, even by a single individual, to be, for a moment, supposed, that any discouragement, or distrust, arising from the late embarrassment in the fiscal concerns of the Society, has prompted the measure now adopted. And, above all, it is confidently expected of the Parent Society, and its Auxiliaries, and of the candid and generous of our fellow citizens, of every class, not to impute to us a desire to see changed, from their original and avowed end, the organization and operation of the American Colonization Society—which is, "*the colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of colour.*" It is far from our design, to be instrumental in availing, or fomenting, that baleful spirit of sectional jealousy and animosity, so

hostile to the genius and Constitution, not only of the General Government, but likewise of this noble and magnanimous Society. Our views and motives are of a character quite different from any of these now enumerated.

The original Constitution of the Society (see Vol. 10, No. 22, p. 2, *African Repository*,) appears to have contemplated the co-operation and aid of the United States' Government; if not from the commencement of the Colony, to be brought into action, at least, at some future, convenient, and more distant period.

The interest, in part, which the United States possess in the settlement at Liberia, is already acknowledged by the connection of the Society's Agent, with the Naval Department, and by the appropriation made from the National Treasury, of a salary for his support.

The constitutional power of Congress "to provide for the common defence and general welfare" as well as "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," and "to make rules for the government and regulation of the Naval forces," may, in our humble opinion, be fairly construed to imply a power of legislation, more favourable to the interests of Colonization, than any that has yet been exercised. The specific and particular enactments, to result from this exercise of legislative power, in favour of the Colony and Colonization, we presume not to dictate. We confide in the wisdom and integrity of those, whose functions it will be, to decide upon the expediency of acting in the case, and likewise to select and determine the precise measures requisite to secure the object proposed. The question is, shall we, who have openly espoused the cause, from avowed motives, not only of philanthropy and religion, but of patriotism and national policy,—shall the members of this vast republic generally, so far as our example and influence can be honourably extended, unite their voices, to invite the attention of our legislative councils to this momentous subject? Liberia is already a republic, politically independent of every other nation; although physically dependent on that Society which gave it birth. This physical dependence can readily be, in whole or in part, at any time transferred from the Society to the United States, by the Colonists themselves, with consent of the Society. And no sooner shall Congress decide it to be proper to act in the premises, than the aid of the executive departments, in their power "to make treaties, appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, &c." may be legally called to assist, so far as may be requisite, by provisions of the same nature with those which are usually resorted to on similar occasions.

The resources of our happy country, so highly favoured by the beneficent Parent who rules the destinies of man, are obvious to all. The most intricate problem in our national policy, is, not how to accumulate a sufficient revenue, but how to prevent the appalling sums which spontaneously accumulate, from assuming such enormous magnitude, as to prove a mountain of destruction to our civil and political liberties. While inventive minds are ever framing new projects of national or State grandeur and wealth, let justice, humanity, and mercy, be permitted to present their united claims, and to receive a reasonable appropriation.

The present animated and almost universal agitation of the question between the Abolition scheme and that of Colonization, must, at no distant day, such, we are confident, is the merits of our cause, result in the irrevocable decision of public sentiment in favour of the latter. The cause will be stamped with this motto and monition,—the words are from one of its most eloquent advocates,—“Hands off an ark so holy; it contains the tables of the covenant, for millions of your fellow beings!” This decision will form a crisis most suitable for action.

In fine, the two eyes of the nation, are the Senate and House of Representatives. The only natural and legitimate method of bending those eyes upon any object of high and general utility, which has not hitherto arrested their attention, is, by an impulse from the spirit pervading the body politic. Should efforts be made, at this time, respectful, modest, and such as shall accord to every citizen, not belonging to any of our Colonization Societies, the undisturbed enjoyment of all his natural and constitutional rights,—to call this impulsive spirit into action? This is the question, which, together with this illustration of our own views, and of what we conceive to be the views of that Association which we have the honor to represent, is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

SEPTEMBER.

JOSEPH VEYLE, *President*.
HUGH McMILLAN, *V. President*;
J. H. PURDY, *Secretary*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Xenia, Ohio, dated March 20, 1835.

The Society in this place, at its last anniversary, directed a correspondence to be opened on the subject of a simultaneous effort, to ask aid of Congress. Individual or sectional action on that subject, will do injury, rather than good. It was believed the Parent Society could best determine the expediency of the measure.

I still regard the plan of the Society as the best hope yet discovered for the whole African race, and for our Republic. Slavery is a blighting curse; and disguise it as you may, the draught is bitter. If the Christian energies of the nation do not act on that subject, no other will. Interest is the moving spring of all selfish politicians; and just so far as this suits, they will act; and under it they will act to others' ruin. On this subject we are not to be idle. The energies of the wise and the good are to be combined. Please so far as you can, remedy the above defects. It will gratify many friends of the Society, and prevent the cause from sinking, towards which there is at present an evident tendency.

[From the *Fredericksburg Arena*.]

At a meeting of citizens held pursuant to notice, in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 24th of April, for the purpose of re-organizing the Fredericksburg Colonization Society, auxiliary to the State Colonization Society of Virginia, the following gentlemen were chosen as officers:

Hon. JOHN COALTER, *President*. John L. Marye, Geo. Hamilton, J. H. Fitzgerald and W. M. Blackford, *Vice-Presidents*. Wm. Browne, M. D. *Cor. Secretary*. Robert T. Berry, *Rec. Secretary & Treasurer*. Rev. E. C. McGuire, Rev. S. B. Wilson, Rev. Jas. D. McCabe, Fayette Johnston, James Vass, Reuben T. Thom, William C. Beale, John M. Herndon, John S. Caldwell, Basil Gordon, George W. Bassett, and Wm. Warren, *Managers*.

EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Thomas Higginbotham of Amherst County, Virginia, who died in February last, left a will in which he directed that his slaves, about fifty in number, should all be free, provided they should be willing to leave the State; if not, that they should have the privilege of selecting owners, among his brothers and sisters. A correspondence concerning them has taken place between Mr. Higginbotham's Executor and the officers of the Colonization Society. A letter from the Executor, dated on the 23rd of April, states that all the servants, except one man, two women and two children, have elected to accept their freedom on the terms prescribed by the will. A farther communication on the subject is expected by the Society.

A gentleman in Buckingham County, Virginia, now deceased, left *twenty-three* slaves, with directions in his will that they should be hired out until his debts were paid, and then be free. His debts have been paid, and application has been made on behalf of his Executor to the Colonization Society, inquiring whether it will send them to Liberia on certain terms which are stated.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Jonesborough is willing to liberate *four*, perhaps *five*, slaves, on condition of their going to Liberia; and the Society has been applied to on the subject.

A gentleman in Tennessee not long since died possessed of *twenty* slaves, whom he manumitted by his will. His heirs contested this clause of the will, and it has been judicially decided that the slaves should be free on condition of their going to Liberia.

Colonization Meetings.—The Southern Churchman, an Episcopal periodical lately established in Richmond, in publishing the proceedings of the Colonization meeting held there in April last, says:

On our fourth page will be seen the proceedings of an important meeting held in this city, of the friends of African Colonization. It is earnestly to be hoped that the efforts of the Board to raise the sum of money mentioned in their resolution, may be successful. There are now upon the books of the Colonization Society, the names of 800 applicants for passages to Liberia, and they are principally slaves ready to be liberated by their owners. The Managers of the Virginia Society have determined to recommend to the favorable regard of its members and friends, the proposition to raise of the \$100,000 wanted, 10,000 in Virginia, to be applied to the formation of a new settlement in Africa, to be called New Virginia.

Meeting in Fredericksburg.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fredericksburg, held pursuant to notice, in the Town Hall, on Friday evening the 17th of April, 1835, to consider and promote the cause of African Colonization, James H. Fitzgerald was called to the chair, and Wm. M. Blackford appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. McGuire.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, was then introduced, and addressed the meeting at considerable length, explanatory of the origin, present condition, and future prospects of the Society, and the Colony of Liberia, concluding by an eloquent appeal for prompt action on the part of all the friends of the scheme, with reference to the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Managers to attempt to raise, within the present year, the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Rev. Mr. McGuire then offered the following resolution, which he supported at some length:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the cause of the American Colonization Society merits the immediate, earnest and liberal support of this State.

The resolution was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, the necessities of the Society and of the Colony of Liberia, at the present time, give it special and powerful claims upon the liberality of all the friends of the cause of African Colonization throughout the Union.

The following resolution was offered by Wm. M. Blackford, and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves of the resolution of the Parent Board to endeavor to raise one hundred thousand dollars, during the present year, and of the purpose of the Auxiliary State Colonization Society of Virginia, to raise, in conjunction with the Agent of the Parent Society, ten thousand dollars of this amount within this State, to be applied to founding a settlement in Africa, to be called New Virginia.

Dr. Wm. Browne offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a subscription be now offered for this object, and that it be earnestly recommended to the Managers of the Society here, to appoint a Committee to extend the subscription and to adopt the most efficient measures for the advancement of the general cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. H. FITZGERALD, *Chairman.*

WM. M. BLACKFORD, *Secretary.*

[From the *Pittsburg Advocate*, May 11.]

Agreeably to public notice, a very large meeting of the young men of Pittsburg, was held in the Hall of the Young Men's Society, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of forming a Society auxiliary to the Young Men's State Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, for the settlement of the African Colony of Pennsylvania, at Bassa Cove.

The Rev. Dr. Upfold was called to the chair, and Messrs. R. Burke and A. W. Marks appointed Secretaries.

The objects of the Society were eloquently and earnestly explained by Professor Richard Henry Lee, of Washington College, in behalf of the Young Men's State Society.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Marks, seconded by Mr. Burke, and ably supported by him, in some appropriate and eloquent remarks, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the scheme of colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, in some territory on the coast of Africa, is one which deserves the attention and support of every philanthropist and patriot.

Resolved, That it is incumbent upon the young men of the United States, to use all their influence in favor of any of the great enterprises which have in view the melioration of the condition of any portion of their fellow-men.

Resolved, therefore, that it is expedient to form a Young Men's Colonization Society of Pittsburg, auxiliary to the Young Men's State Colonization Society of Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Robert Burke, Alfred W. Marks, and Wm. M. Shinn, were appointed a Committee to prepare a Constitution and Bye-laws for the government of the Society.

Messrs. James Veech, John D. Baird and W. W. Irwin, were appointed a Committee to obtain signatures to the Pittsburg Society, auxiliary to the Young Men's State Colonization Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. UPFOLD, *President*.

ROBERT BURKE, }
ALFRED W. MARKS, } *Secretaries*.

[*From the New York Papers.*]

The Colonization Society of the City of New York, held its anniversary meeting on the 13th of May, P. M. in the Brick Church, Beekman street. The church was crowded, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. President Duer, of Columbia College, who is President of the Society, took the Chair, and read a long and able report from the Board of Managers.

The printing of the Report was moved by Rev. Dr. Hewitt, of Connecticut. In the course of his remarks, Dr. H. said it so happened that the Colonization Society was a twin, and its sister was the Bible Society,—as a statement of facts would show. After Samuel J. Mills returned from the exploring tour on which he was sent in company with Mr. Smith to the South and West, he one day, at the Andover Theological Seminary, had a long conversation with Dr. Hewitt on the condition of the whites and the blacks in the slaveholding States. Mr. Mills stated that he had become acquainted with a large number of excellent men who were slaveholders, and who were ready to manumit their slaves if only any plan could be devised by which they could do so consistently with the laws of the States, and the happiness of those to be liberated. At that conversation it was proposed that a Society of Enquiry on the subject should be formed in the Seminary. Such a Society was formed. That Society sent out Mills and Burgess to England, and from the report which they made on their return, proceeded the Bible Society in 1816, and the Colonization Society.

Rev. Dr. Fisk, President of the Methodist College at Middletown, then addressed the audience, and was followed by Mr. Breckinridge, who concluded his speech at ten o'clock. The intense interest manifested by the audience induced Mr. Bethune to move an adjournment to the next evening, at half past 7 o'clock at the same place, which passed unanimously.

Of the meeting on the second evening, the New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following account:

"The work indeed 'goes bravely on.' Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather—for the city was drenched the whole day by a cold, heavy rain—the brick Church was thronged to its utmost capacity before the hour of meeting. The chair was taken, at the time appointed, by President Duer, and the proceedings were commenced by a very sound and judicious speech from the Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, who is devoting his life to the gratuitous preaching of the gospel among the slave plantations of the South. He was listened to with great attention. The

Rev. Mr. Bethune next addressed the meeting in his peculiarly happy vein, and delighted the audience for three-quarters of an hour with great effect. We have listened to few specimens of racy humor and sarcasm, more felicitous than portions of this speech; particularly the form of the report which it will become Mr. Geo. Thompson to present to the venerable single ladies of Glasgow, who have sent him over to emancipate the slaves of the South, by abusing their owners at the North. The next speaker was the Rev. Mr. Seys, one of the Methodist Missionaries in Liberia, who spoke with great force and eloquence. His appeal to the audience went directly to the heart. After he sat down, collections and subscriptions were received, which amounted to the sum of *five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars*. The hour was now late, but such was the interest of the meeting in the great subject—the glorious cause which had called them together—that they manifested no disposition to retire, and the proceedings were resumed. Some gentlemen became so deeply interested, that they rose and made spontaneous appeals to the audience, coming warm from the heart, in favor of the noble enterprise. The Rev. Mr. Gurley next occupied the forum for a few minutes, and, in offering a resolution of thanks to the New York and Philadelphia Societies, for their efforts in the cause, spoke with much eloquence and spirit. A Kroonian from Africa was next introduced. He spoke warmly in favor of the operations of the Society upon his native coast, and his remarks were rendered into intelligible English by Mr. Seys. The Kroonian was followed by the Rev. Ezekiel Skinner, M. D., from the Colony, who made an interesting address. A Colonist, formerly from Virginia, and now on his return from Africa for his family, addressed the meeting with very great effect. The last speaker was Elliott Cresson, Esq., of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, whose whole heart and soul are engaged in this cause. In the course of his remarks, he adverted with very evident feeling to the calumnies with which he had been assailed (by the Abolitionists) when acting as an agent of the Society in England. Mr. Cresson introduced to the audience a son of one of the native Kings, who had just been sent hither for education. At a quarter past 11 o'clock the proceedings were closed. The most perfect order prevailed, except when the Abolitionists, the instigators of the riots of last summer, attempted to interrupt the proceedings by their * hisses. * * * *

Such was the excitement of the occasion—such the enthusiasm—that the calls upon the Board of Managers for another adjourned meeting, were numerous and pressing. In order to meet the case, therefore, the officers of the Young Men's Colonization Society, who were present, determined to gratify the public by holding their anniversary meeting on the next evening, at the same place.

Accordingly, on the evening of May 15, the third meeting was held by the Young Men's Society, in the spacious church of Rev. Dr. Spring, occupied for the two previous meetings, and like those it was attended by a crowded assembly, notwithstanding the Temperance Anniversary at the same hour.

President Duer occupied the chair, at the special request of the President of the Society; and, after prayer by Rev. Dr. De Witt, the meeting was addressed by Elliott Cresson, Esq. of Philadelphia; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society; Rev. Mr. White, of Virginia; Rev. Walter Colton, Chaplain in the United States Navy; and Rev. Mr. Bethune, of Philadelphia, who were all received with rapturous applause. President Duer announced that the Board were making arrangements for the immediate despatch of a vessel with emigrants, and supplies for the Colony at Bassa Cove, encouraged as they were to this prompt action by the liberality of the New York Public, at the meeting of the previous evening. A collection amounting to \$600 was then taken up for the funds of the Society.

Thus, for three successive nights, has the real feeling of the People of N. York been developing itself upon this great question of national philanthropy; and we beg our friends in the country, and especially at the South, to note "the signs of the times." It is true, that for the last two years the Anti-Colonizationists have been filling the country with their uproar, but when the end comes it will be found that their money, and their vituperation, and their calumnies, have been exerted in vain. The great body of the people are sound upon this question. The Anti-Slavery meetings of this week, it is now almost universally conceded, have been failures; while, on the other hand, the Colonization cause has received a glorious impulse, which is the precursor that, with the smiles of Heaven, it will go on with accelerating power, until, when the time has come, under the fostering care of Christian America, the wilds of Africa shall be glad, and its deserts blossom as the rose.

OPINIONS OF MR. MADISON AND CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

MONTPELIER, Feb. 7, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I have received the copy of Mr. Tyson's Discourse before the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, forwarded by you at his request, and I take the liberty of returning, through the same channel, my thanks for a publication so valuable and appropriate. It gives me great pleasure to find that the Parent Society has gained such an auxiliary as that in question, which has commenced its benevolent and patriotic enterprise with a discretion equal to its zeal, and with a success worthy of both. The friends of the great object contemplated, are much encouraged by co-operating examples, which multiply the trees that are planted, as well as the hands that are to water them.

I renew to you, the offering of my high esteem, &c.

JAMES MADISON.

To P. S. DUPONCEAU.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1835.

Dear Sir:—I had the pleasure a day or two past, of receiving your letter of the 16th.

Though entirely unable to attend the meeting of the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, they have my best wishes for their most complete success. In pursuing their object, which is at the same time patriotic and philanthropic, they seem to me to temper the ardor of youth with the wisdom of age. I look with much interest at the effective measures they have taken, and are taking, to accomplish an object which ought to be dear to every American bosom, and particularly so to our fellow-citizens of the South.

I hope their judicious zeal will go far in counteracting the malignant effects of the insane fanaticism of those who defeat all practicable good, by the pursuit of an unattainable object.

With great respect and esteem, I am your obedient servant,

J. MARSHALL.

To ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Church in Monrovia.—The Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, a distinguished Presbyterian Minister in Richmond, has published in the Southern Religious Telegraph, an appeal "to the friends of Africa" for aid in the erection of a Presbyterian Church in Monrovia. The building has been commenced; a large Bible and many hymn-books have been procured for the Church; and there is also a small sum of money in hand. But at least *two hundred and fifty dollars*, the Reverend gentleman states, "are needed to meet the necessary expenses of this important house of worship."

MR. JAY'S LETTERS.—A reply to Mr. Jay by DAVID M. REESE, M. D., is announced as being in the press at New York. Dr. Reese's work is said by competent judges who have seen large portions of it in manuscript, to be a masterly and conclusive performance.

"COLONIZATION HERALD."—The Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania have resolved to publish a periodical with the above title, twice a month. It will be devoted to the faithful exposition and defence of the principles announced in the second and third articles of the constitution of the Society. (See the Constitution, *African Repository*, Vol. X. p. 151.) The terms are as follows:

It will be published in a neat newspaper form, twice a month, at \$1 per annum, payable in advance. The first number will be issued early in April.

Every person obtaining ten subscribers, and forwarding their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis, and those wishing to distribute a large number will be supplied on the lowest terms.

Every clergyman and superintendant of a Sunday school, taking up an annual collection in favor of the society—each life member, and every annual subscriber of not less than ten dollars, shall be entitled to the Colonization Herald.

All editors friendly to our object are requested to give this prospectus circulation in their columns, and their agents are respectfully invited to obtain and forward subscriptions, which, with other communications, are to be directed to the Society's agent, Thomas Buchanan, No. 77, North Fifth street, Philadelphia."

Since the above was in type, we have received two numbers, the first and fourth, of the Colonization Herald. They are very neatly printed, and full of interesting matter. Should the future numbers be equally instructive, this new periodical will be a valuable agent in the great cause of Colonization.

"MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL."—Another Colonization periodical, bearing this title, has been commenced at Baltimore. It is conducted by the Committee on publications of the Maryland State Colonization Society, under the auspices of the Managers of the State fund; and will be published at least once a quarter, and sometimes oftener. Persons wishing to receive it regularly as published, may become subscribers by paying fifty cents per annum in advance. The first number was published on the 16th of May, and contains much interesting matter in relation to the plan of Colonization recently adopted in the State of Maryland, and to the Colony at Cape Palmas. Among the contents of this number is an address from the Colonists to their coloured brethren in the State of Maryland. The "Maryland Colonization Journal" is well printed, and there is every reason to expect that it will be conducted with candor and ability.

Communications are to be directed to the "Maryland Colonization Journal, Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society, Baltimore."

COLONIZATION.

[From the *Christian Intelligencer*, New York, April 25.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE REV. THOMAS P. HUNT.

I have returned only a few days from North Carolina. We have just formed a State Colonization Society. It would have done your heart good to have heard that cause advocated as it was, on the ground of its bearing on *the final removal of slavery* from among us. I know of but few deeply interested friends of colonization, who are not so, because they desire the stain of slavery and its sin to be wiped away. And just in proportion as the subject of colonization is agitated among us, so do proper and just feelings extend on this delicate subject. It is perfectly within my recollection, when emancipation was spoken of in whispers; and with trembling, and as secretly and cautiously mentioned as would have been treason. The colonization cause has broken this spell; and, through its influence, the subject of slavery is now discussed in our legislative halls, our court greens, and parlors, as fearlessly and as openly as any other topic. If no other good ever result from the instituting of this heaven-born benevolence, the change which this Society has already wrought in the South, in public opinion, would be worth ten fold all the expenditure made in its behalf. Its bitterest enemies at the South are *slavers*, who are determined never to relinquish their ungodly grasp on the captive exile. There is no other evidence needed to ascertain a man's opinion on the morality of slavery, than to know his feelings towards colonization. If opposed to it, the reason is evident; he is determined to live and to die in the enjoyment of all that can be found in holding his fellow beings in unjust bondage. If he be in favor of colonization, then we know that he desires to do his duty, and is anxious for

that change which will fill the extended arms of Ethiopia with her long absent children, and at the same time remove from this land an evil which ages cannot remove, while the black man shall remember his condition; or his condition, debased by situation, neglect, prejudice, or any other cause, shall be remembered by the whites. While there may be exceptions in both cases—yet I am confident that colonization among us is advocated by the friends, and opposed by the enemies, of emancipation. I mentioned the effect of colonization in changing the public opinion on this subject. I do not allude to a mere speculative change. It has led to many emancipations, and prepared the minds of many for the same act of justice.

You may inquire, would not a different theory, such as is advocated by abolitionists, have produced a greater effect? I believe not. The abolitionists have no principle that is worth any thing, that is not already embraced in colonization; while they have in their practical views many things which would for ever shut them out from all intercourse with the Southern States. Since my return home, I have had many conversations with my friends about them. I have not met a man, who does not denounce their views, and who will partially hear them spoken of with respect. It is in vain that I tell them, all the abolitionists are not like those men who justified the slaughter of their children; nor like those who circulated the Walker pamphlet; nor like those who are debating the propriety of suffering generation after generation to go down to eternal sorrow, rather than aid in any benevolent plan at the South, while there is a slave among us. They ask, Do they invite a British subject, supported by a British Society, to come and aid them in their mad projects? They ask, Why have these men no sympathy for the whites? Why are they opposed to the *voluntary* return of Africans to their fathers' land?—Why should they set themselves in array against a plan, which all seem willing to try, and condemn it as unsuccessful, even while it has to struggle in its cradle with difficulties which none, no, not the full grown man, could live under, unless God was with him? No answer can be given that can satisfy them; and I am fully persuaded that no man, with safety to himself, can be an advocate of abolition at the South.

You observe that I am not passing sentence upon the correctness and justness of this state of feeling. I only introduce it, to answer the question, Would not abolitionists have accomplished much more at the South than has colonization? If they could not be heard—if they cannot have access—if reason, or prejudice, or any other cause, shut the eyes, ears, and hearts of Southern men against them they certainly could not accomplish any thing. That my statement has not even hinted at the deep and utter detestation with which the abolitionists are regarded at the South, will be evident to any abolitionist who will come among us. And if they do not believe me, now, I should, for their sakes, be really sorry for them to become convinced in the way I know they would, were they to attempt to make a lodgement in this land. I do, therefore, rejoice to find that principles of colonization are becoming more popular at the North. Every member of that Society at the North, is a link in the chain of our Union. And I do pray that that link may soon be composed of so many lays and folds that nothing shall be able to break it. The subject of slavery is a dark one. Remove the colonization cause, and it is "black darkness," without one ray of light. God reigns—he is just—we deserve chastisement. The penalty may come, as it often does, in the line of the transgression. Africans sold their brethren into slavery—brothers again may be the instrument of visiting upon the third or fourth generation the sins of their ancestors. Infatuation may have the semblance of right and justice on its side; and if abolitionists urge their schemes, the consequences must be fatal. From God, it will be just; but from man, by whom the offence cometh, it will be cruel. Brother may rise against brother, and State against State—affections may be alienated—and blood may flow—and God be just; yet man, a sinner, even while he thinks he is doing God service. But colonization is not a rod; it is a cup of blessing. I was very much struck with a remark of a foreign missionary (Mr. Abeel), in relation to evangelizing certain portions of the world: "Colonize them." And is not this the way to evangelize Africa, and the only way? I believe it; and I moreover believe that, of all the nations now groaning under superstition, Africa will be first to arise and shine, her light being come; and that through the instrumentality of the colonization cause, her sons and daughters shall be the Lord's: if this cause fail, and the other is urged on, darkness shall cover her, and mourning and lamentation, such as Rachel never uttered, shall be heard in our land.

[From the *Pittsburg Christian Herald*, April 18.]

COLONIZATION.

In the numbers of the "African Repository" for March and April, as well as in other publications we have seen, there is much to cheer and encourage the friends of Africa, and to stimulate the friends of Colonization. Whether it may be the prejudice we have entertained, or the obtuseness of our perceptions, it is not for us to say; but all the vituperations in which some have indulged, and all the arts, and arguments which others have employed, have utterly failed to alienate our minds from that noble institution, the Colonization Society. We were personally acquainted with some of those by whom it was planned and put into operation, and of others who are now aiding in its management—we have observed its progress from its commencement until the present time, and we have seen and regretted its mistakes: but without fear, we assert that they have been fewer and less serious than have generally attended enterprises of such magnitude; for what great work is accomplished by man, without such as have occurred and much greater?

From evidence, the correctness of which we have no reason to question, it seems to be one of the most prosperous colonies of which we have ever read, and attended with fewer disasters—its prospect of exerting a salutary influence on the natives is not lessened—and the favorable impressions made upon the minds of those settlers, and visitors who are most capable of forming an opinion, and most worthy of confidence, have been with remarkable uniformity of a pleasing and encouraging character.

It has been denominated a failure, and even its funeral oration has been pronounced. In our view, the argument would not be less absurd to rob an individual of his property, or at least to turn away by every means in our power the current of business and means of employment from him, and then tell him his exertions to get rich had proved a failure, and it would be, therefore, in vain to make or continue his efforts.

But it is objected that the slave trade is not arrested—perhaps not lessened—possibly increased. We have no terms which we can permit ourselves to employ to express our horror or detestation of this traffic, but we are in a strange and egregious mistake if the formation of a chain of colonies along the accessible and habitable parts of the African coast, would not more effectually, more speedily, and more safely break up that abominable piracy abroad and at home, than all the vituperations of Abolitionists—all their denunciations of Southern slaveholders—and all the efforts that are in progress to array the North against the South, or scatter the firebrands of discord through our hitherto "United States." Let, then, all those who profess to be the friends of the coloured man, unite their influence and all their means for this purpose, and *pull all together*, and the enterprise will by no means prove a failure.

It is, however, objected that improper means are employed to force or induce coloured people to go to Africa, and that this itself is unlawful. That force is morally unlawful we admit, but to state to an uninformed negro the difference between living a freeman in Africa, and either bond or free in this country, and offering an *honest* opinion in favor of removal, is in our view neither unlawful nor inexpedient, nor do we think the objection ought ever to be raised by those who endeavor to fill the minds of coloured persons with prejudices against Africa, and the Colonization Society, and also with high notions of their rights and prospects in this country, and often prospects that will never be realized.

America was first colonized by oppression, but when it began to flourish, men were induced to seek these shores by the opinions they were enabled to form of the prospects presented to their view, while sometimes the information was favorable, and sometimes far otherwise. Enemies to this country represented removal as the greatest madness and folly, but emigration went onward until the United States have become what they now are.

If, then, a slave should have by his master's offer while alive, or his will when dead, the choice of going to Africa or continuing in bondage, must he refuse his liberty with these conditions because he ought to have it without conditions, or must a friend advise him to continue a slave because he cannot without those terms be made free?

For our own part, our steadfast opinion is, that on the broad ground of universal philanthropy—the advantages to Africa, and to the man of colour of this country, would for many reasons be decidedly greater in Africa than they ever will or can

be in the United States, if they were all manumitted at the present moment. We have, however, neither time nor room to pursue the subject. We therefore, only add, that we have not been able to see why even Abolitionists might not aid Colonization as one of the instruments—even if not the most efficient in their view—by which the oppressed may be set free.

FOURTH OF JULY.

To the Clergy throughout the United States.—The Managers of the American Colonization Society respectfully remind the Ministers of the Gospel of every denomination, who are considered as amongst the best friends of the Colonization cause, that the Society continues to rely on their annual remembrance of it on the Sunday immediately preceding or following the day on which our Independence was declared. Though some of the Churches, whose congregations are not large, may make but small collections, yet when these kind offerings are added together, they make a handsome amount, and will be the means of annually placing a number of deserving emigrants, and their descendants, in a state of comfortable independence. Money collected at this season of the year, is also received in good time to aid the Society in sending out emigrants to the Colony in the fall, so that they may arrive in Liberia soon after the commencement of the dry and healthy season.

The Managers hope also, that the Auxiliary Colonization Societies will take an early opportunity of transmitting to the Treasurer of the Parent Board at Washington, whatever sums they may have been able to collect for the use of the Colonization cause.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

To the American Colonization Society, from April 20, to May 20, 1835.

Gerrit Smith's First Plan of Subscription.

Wm. Crane, Richmond, his 7th payment,	-	-	-	100
<i>Collections from Churches.</i>				
Delaware, by Rev. Wm. Matchett, Agent,	-	-	-	70
New Gloucester, Maine, in Rev. B. Rice's Church,	-	-	-	3
Phippsburg do, in Rev. J. Boynton's do,	-	-	-	12 72
Smith Grove Camp Ground, Rowan, N. C. by Rev. J. W. Childs,	-	-	-	15 40

Auxiliary Societies.

North Carolina State Society at Raleigh,	-	-	-	15
Rockbridge, Va. Female Colonization Society,	-	-	-	30
Somerset county, New Jersey, Colonization Society,	-	-	-	37

Donations.

Burlington, Ohio, from Rev. E. H. Field,	-	-	-	5
Chester District, S. Carolina, from Wm. Maffitt, Esq.	-	-	-	30
Gorham, Maine, from T. S. Rahie,	-	-	-	2
Do Benevolent Society, by do,	-	-	-	15
Richmond, Va. from Chief Justice Marshall,	-	-	-	300
Do, Nicholas Mills,	-	-	-	300
Do, James Gray,	-	-	-	100
Do, James C Crane,	-	-	-	100

New York, from James Boorman, which he had subscribed, payable on the departure of the next vessel with emigrants to Liberia.—[See *Afr. Repository*, Vol. 10, p. 320,]

Life Subscriber.

Mrs. Dorothy Goddin, Somerville Alabama,	-	-	-	30
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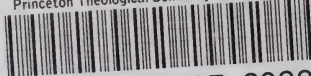
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African Repository.

Mrs. Edmonia Preston, Rockbridge,	-	-	-	2
Per Hon. E. Whittlesey, J. Crowell \$15, Benj. Stevens \$10, Warren, O.	-	-	-	25
N. Thomas, Benetsville, S. C.	-	-	-	2
Richard Mendenhall, Jamestown, N. C.	-	-	-	8

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